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SONG.

Give me an eye, a swimming eye,
To meet my ardent glances—
A sunny eye to gaze upon
When pleasure in its dances.
Give me an eye to mingle beams
When mirth and joy have bound me;
Give me an eye to mingle tears
When sorrow's tears are round me.
Give me a cheek, a soft, soft cheek,
Warm roses blushing o'er it,
So bright, so pure, so angel like,
'Twere smiles to adore it.
Give me a cheek to press to mine
With that calm, holy feeling,
That lulls the soul as music does,
When o'er the senses stealing.
Give me a lip, a balmy lip,
Sweet smiles around it wreathing—
A dewy lip, exclamation like,
Of love and fondness breathing.
Give me a lip to kiss when all
Or few, or none express me—
A full red lip to dream upon,
A scrapp lip to bless me.
Give me a hand, a snow white hand,
To tremble when I press it—
A fairy hand to hold in mine,
A little hand to bless it.
Give me a hand to kiss and breathe
O'er my soul's devotion—
A hand to hold and press mine too,
With deep unfeigned emotion.
Give me a heart, a gentle heart,
With warm affections beating—
A heart to flutter with delight
When lip with lip is meeting.
Give me a heart to call my own,
To cheer my path when dreary—
A pure, a guileless, constant heart,
To lean upon when weary.

From the Remembrancer.

THE MOUNTAIN LEAP.

Much of the strong excitement, felt on beholding a chain of lofty mountains, arises from the conviction, borne upon our hearts by the annals of all tongues and people, that on land such as these, the foot of the invader has seldom rested, and has never long tarried. We view these gigantic ramparts over all the known world, as haunts placed by the Creator, to the earthly ambition of man. Where they rear their ancient heads, they are proud in the recorded defeats of leaders, whose name "hath filled the ends of the earth," often by the mere handful of the peasantry dwelling amongst them. And on hearing of the subjugation of a mountainous country, we find as though the warders of God's forte had been faithful. So often, from the pass of Thermopylae to the heights of Morgarten, have the brave proved their own hills to be impregnable, that on tale of overwhelming numbers will counteract the feeling that the mountainland, so won, has been betrayed by the cowardice of the inhabitants. Of this cowardice, history unfortunately gives us some proofs. But these few instances of weakness and treachery only serve to give the force of strong contrast to the bright examples, of multitudes of higher and nobler spirits. These reflections apply more especially to Norway, (or in the old writing Norway) the scene of the tradition which now attends them; and which often arouses the warm Norse blood, when told by some of the elder peasants to the crowd round the cottage hearth, on a long winter's evening.

In 1612, there was a war between Norway and Sweden, distinguished from a mass of the forgotten conflicts, almost perpetually raging between these rival and neighboring countries, by the tragic fate of Sinclair's body of Scottish allies, celebrated some of our readers remember, in a fine Norwegian ballad. It is known that the Scots landed on the west coast of Norway to join their allies, the Swedes went along the only valley pass leading to Sweden, and were annihilated in the deep defile of Gaulbrandsdalen by the peasantry. At the time when they would have arrived in Sweden, a small body of Swedes, encamped in Jemtpland, resolved to meet their allies, of whose movements they had intelligence and escort them over the frontier, crossing by the hill passes, and uniting with the Scots on the other side. The band, to whose fortunes we attach ourselves, numbered but three hundred warriors, but they were the very flower of Sweden. They resolved to penetrate the barrier at the most inaccessible point; believing that the Norse would collect in the southern country where they were opposed by a Swedish army, and rest secure in the deep snows, which rendered the hills impassable, for the defence of their mountains.

So they came, says the legendary story, to the foot of the wild pass of Ruden; a spot fated to be dangerous to the Swedes, and since sown

with the frozen corpses of the hosts of Labaro and Zoega, who perished there. Their company filled a few cottages of the small hamlet on the Swedish side of the barrier; where they arrived in the early part of the day. They were eager in their enquiries for guides, being resolved to pass the hills ere night; lest tidings should reach the Norsemen of their approaching foes. But all their search proved fruitless. Many of the Swedes of this village had been over these mountains; but none were on the spot possessing the firm confidence derived from certainty of knowledge, and from conscious intrepidity, which could alone make them secure or willing guides in an expedition of so much peril and importance. At last, old Swayne Loping, the keeper of the little inn which was the Swedes' head quarters, shouted with the joy of him who is at once hit upon the happy solution of a difficulty. "By the bear I cried he, 'could none of you think of the only man in Jemtpland fit for this enterprise? and here on the spot all the while!—Where is Jerl Liden?"

A hundred voices echoed the eager question, and the readers were told, to their regret, that they must wait perforce, till to-morrow for the only man able or willing to guide them. Liden had gone forth upon a journey, and would not return that day.

"Well," said Eric Von Dalin, the chief of the Swedish detachment, "there is no help for us. To-day we must depend on the kind entertainment of our hosts; but beware, my brave men, all beware of deep horns of ale or mead. Remember," pointing to the rugged peaks glittering in the snow—"that all who would sleep beyond those to-morrow, will need firm hands and true eyes. And, good Swayne," (addressing the inn keeper, who was the chief person of the hamlet,) "look well that no sound of our coming reach these Norse sluggards. There may be some here who, for their country's safety, would cross the hills this night with warning."

"Thou art right, my Maubem's freedom!" cried the host, "here sits Alf Stavenger; he knows these hills better than his own hunting pouch, and would think hule of carrying the news to his countrymen. I am sorry," he continued turning to Alf, "verily I grieve to make an old friend a prisoner; but you must abide here in safe keeping, till our men are well forward."

"I care not if I stay here to night and forever," replied the Norseman. Eric now looked for the first time upon the speaker, and confessed that he never beheld a finer looking man. In the prime of beauty of northern youth, Alf Stavenger was remarkable for a cast of features bearing traces of a higher mind than can often be discerned in the cheerful lusty face of his countrymen.

"Does the vally marksman speak thus?" said the host. "Aye," answered the youth, "when you are thrust forth from the fireside, you can seek another roof. If your own land casts you out, you are fain to cling to the stranger—the enemy."

"Has Emilen's father been rough?"—inquired Swayne.

"Name him not!" replied the young peasant angrily. "They have heaped refusal and insult upon me, let them look for their return! Aye, Skialm Harder may one day wish I had wed his daughter—my name shall yet be feared fully known throughout Norway. Swede, I will myself guide your troops this night over the Tydel. Trust me full, and you shall be placed to-morrow behind those white peaks."

"He will have a fearful passage first," said an old peasant, "there is no moon now, and it will be pitch dark long ere you cross the Naeroe."

"The night is to us as the noon day," cried a spirited young soldier; "for your crags we fear them not, were they high as the blue heavens. Our life has been amongst rocks, and in our land we are called Sky Leapers!" "I will trust the young Norseman," continued their chief, "wounded pride and slighted love may well make a man hate the land that has spurned him, were it his a hundred times."

As the day was fast wearing over, small time was lost in preparation. Each man carried with him his fir skates, to be used when, after climbing the rough ascent, they would along those narrow and difficult paths which skirt the face of the cliffs, crossing the mountains. Their guide told them that he should lead them when it grew dark, by lighted torches, to be procured and used as he should afterwards show them.

During their slippery and rugged journey, Alf and his followers could not help alternately admiring the spirit, coolness, and activity shown by each party in scaling the dangerous rocks; and they felt insensibly drawn one to another, by that natural, though untutored friendship, which binds together the brave or the skilful. Still few words passed between them, though many of the Swedes spoke Norse well, and Alf knew Swedish as thoroughly as his own tongue. On both sides were hosts of feelings which led them to commune with their own thoughts in silence.

After some hours of hard and successful climbing, they halted at the close of the day, for a few moments, on the snowy summit of a ridge, which they had just ascended, to listen

on their skates. They had now to traverse the long slippery defiles so peculiar to Norway, where the path runs upon narrow ledges of rock, at an awful height, winding abruptly in and out along the rugged face of the hills. Here they formed a single file; and their guide taking the lead of the column, kindled, by rapid friction, one of the pine branches, of which each had, by his orders, gathered an abundance on their way. He said in a few brief and energetic words, "that there must they tempt the fate of all who would conquer Norway—unless they chose to return; how were they really to win the proud name of SKY LEAPERS?" He bade them move along rapidly and steadily, following close to the light of his torch. Every man was to bear a blazing pine, kindled from his; and thus, each pressing close on the light before him, the track would not be lost in the abrupt turns and windings. He placed the coolest and most active in the rear; that they might pass lightly and skilfully over the snow roughened by the track of their leaders; and keep the line of lights, which was their only hope of safety, compact and unsevered.

What a change from the toilsome climb which had wearied the most elastic limbs, and tired the most enduring spirit! They flew over the narrow slippery paths, now in a long straight arrow-course of fires, now lost; and then emerging in the sharp turnings of the cliffs. The dangers of the Naeroe, which makes the natives shudder, at the giddy narrow path and awful depths, were half unseen in the darkness, and all unfear'd by these brave men, who darted exultingly like winged gods, through the keen bracing night breeze of the hills.

At every step the windings became more abrupt; and it seemed to his nearest follower, that even the guide looked anxious and afraid, when almost coming close to him at a turning, he saw, by the joining light of their torches, the countenance of Alf turning back towards the long line of flying stars with a troubled and sorrowful look. To encourage him, he cried in a bold and cheerful tone, "No fear! no danger! On, brave Stavenger! The Sky Leapers follow thee?" "On!" shouted back the guide, with a cry that echoed through the whole band, and quickened their lightning speed. Their torches now flew along in one unbroken stream of fire, till a wild death scream arose, making the spot where light afore light dropped in dark silence. The depth was so terrible, that all sound of fall was unheard. But that cry reached the last of the sinking line, and their hearts died within them. There was no stopping their arrow flight—no turning aside without leaping into the sheet air!

Alf Stavenger shuddered at the death-leap of these brave men over the edge of the rock. His soul had been bound to them in their brief journey together, and had they not come as his country's invaders, he would have loved them as brothers for their frank courage. But Alf was at heart a true son of Norway; it is true he had resolved, in the desperation of his sorrow, to leave his father land forever; still when he saw the band coming to lay waste the valley which he knew to be undefended, his anger was in a moment forgotten, and all his Norse blood was stirred within him. He was detained as we have seen, from crossing the hills to warn his countrymen; and he knew that when Jerl returned, he would be well able and willing to guide the Swedes over the pass. He soon planned his daring scheme. "Aye," thought he, while the waving train followed his leading torch. "I told them that here they should earn their proud name of Sky Leapers!—that here those who warred with Norway should brave their fate! I said that Skialm Harder should wish that he had given me his fair daughters—that my name should be known over the land for a deed of fear and wonder! I promised they should sleep to-night on our side of the hills! Now will I well keep all that I have sworn. 'Tis a pity for them too, so brave, so young, so unsuspecting; but two words have made my heart iron—Emilen and Norway."

All well remembered one point where a long straight path ended suddenly in a peak of rock, jutting far into the empty air. The road was continued round so sharp a re-entering angle, that much caution and nerve were needed, even by one well aware of all the danger to wheel rapidly and steadily round the face of the abrupt precipice; and avoid shooting straight on over the ledge of rock. He fixed upon this spot for the death leap; indeed the Swede never could have passed it safely, without having before been warned of the peril, and afterwards cautioned at its approach.

When he looked back,—as he led the line rapidly to their unseen and dreadful fate, he shuddered to think on what death the brave and light hearted men who followed him were rushing. A word from the nearest follower roused him; he shouted to hasten their rapid flight, and darted boldly on, throwing his leading torch far over the point where they should have taken the sudden turn. He had nearly fallen into the ruin of his followers; with the sounding speed of the flyers pressing hard upon his footsteps, all his nerve was barely sufficient, flinging his blazing pine straight forward as a lure, to check his own course, and bear him round the point which severed life from death.

His speed was slackened by turning; and, for a second, he felt giddy and senseless; every nerve had been strung for the decisive moment, and his brain reeled with the struggle. He awakened to consciousness to see the last of the line of torches dart into the empty space—then sink forever; and he listened with a cold thrill of awe and terror, to the echoes of the death scream of the last of the Sky Leapers!

ANECDOTES OF PETER THE GREAT.

[From a London work, entitled "Sketches of Imposture, Deception and Credulity."]

One of the most meritorious disguises ever put on by a monarch, as it had its origin solely in good intentions, and anxiety for the welfare of his subjects, is described in the history of Peter the great, czar of Muscovy; who, though his education was defective, was endowed with a strong mind, and felt how much was still to be acquired before he could realize the vast projects which he was eager to execute. To counteract the formidable power of the Strelitzes, who were far more inclined to dispute than obey the commands of their superior, he resolved to introduce a new discipline and to reorganize his army; and, in order to set the example of subordination, he himself entered as a private in one of his corps, which was disciplined in the German manner. In this corps he gradually rose to command by his services, and by sharing the toils and privations of the military life.

In 1695 he laid siege to Azoff; but the enterprise failed from a want of shipping to block the harbor; this circumstance, among others, forced on his attention the necessity of improving his navy. His fondness, however, for naval architecture is dated from 1691, when accidentally taking notice of a decayed sloop near Moscow, and being told that it was of foreign construction, and able to sail to windward, he caused it to be repaired by a Dutch shipwright, and was highly delighted to observe its manoeuvres, which he afterwards learned to regulate himself. Perhaps the most interesting and extraordinary circumstance in the history of mankind is, that the despotic monarch of a mighty dominion should descend from his throne, and trace as a private person in the train of his own ambassador sent to Holland. When Peter arrived there, he first took up his abode in the Admiralty at Amsterdam, and afterwards enrolled himself among the ship carpenters, and went to the village of Sardam, where he wrought as a common carpenter and blacksmith, with unusual assiduity, under the name of Master Peter. He was clad and fed as his fellow-workmen, for he would not allow of vain distinctions.

The next year he passed over to England, where, in four months, he completed his knowledge of ship-building. After receiving every mark of respect from William the Third, he left his country accompanied by several English ship-builders and carpenters, whom he employed with great liberality, in his naval dock-yards, and he is said to have subsequently written several pieces on naval affairs.

Such a noble mind, employed in the acquisition of knowledge, for the benefit of his country and his people, may well be pardoned for any deficiencies in the accomplishments or embellishments of life.

In Carr's Tour round the Baltic is related an anecdote of the czar's partiality towards those connected with maritime affairs. A Dutch skipper bearing that Petersburg was building, and that the emperor had a great passion for ships and commerce, resolved to try his fortune there, and accordingly arrived with the first merchant vessel that ever sailed on the Neva, and was the bearer of a letter of introduction to the captain of the port from a friend of his in Holland requesting him to use his interest to procure a freight for him. Peter the Great was working like a common laborer in the Admiralty as the gulliot passed, and saluted with two or three small guns. The emperor was uncommonly delighted, and having been informed of the Dutchman's business, he resolved to have some frolic with him, and accordingly commanded the port captain to see the skipper as soon as he landed, and direct him to the emperor, as a merchant just settled there, which character he intended to personate. Peter repaired to his original cottage on the Neva, with his empress, who, to humour the plan, dressed herself in a plain bourgeois habit, such as suited the wife of a merchant. The Dutchman was introduced to the emperor, who received him with great kindness, and the sat and ate bread and cheese, and smoked together for sometime, during which the Dutchman's eye examined the room, and began to think that one who lived in so mean a place could be of no service to him; presently the empress entered, when the skipper addressed her, by observing that he had brought her a cheese, a much better one than she had ever tasted, for which affecting an awkward manner, she thanked him. Being much pleased with her appearance, he took from his coat a piece of linen, and begged her acceptance of it for shifts. "Oh," exclaimed the emperor, taking the pipe from his mouth, "Kute, you will now be as fine and proud as an empress." This was followed by the stranger begging to have a kiss, which she coyly indulged him in. At this moment Prince Menzikoff, the favourite and minister of Peter the Great, covered with all his orders, stood before

the emperor, uncovered. The skipper began to stare with amazement, whilst Peter, making private signs induced the prince to retire. The astonished Dutchman said, "Why, you appear to have great acquaintance here?" "Yes," replied Peter, "and so may you, if you stay here but ten days; there are plenty of such needy noblemen as the one you saw; they are always in debt and very glad to borrow money; but beware of these fellows, and do not be dazzled by their stars and garters, and such trumpery." This advice put the Dutchman more at ease, who smoked and drank very cheerfully, and had made his bargain with the imperial merchant for a cargo, when the officer of the guard entered to receive orders, and stood with profound respect, addressing Peter by the title of Imperial Majesty. The Dutchman sprang from his chair, and fell on his knees, imploring forgiveness for the liberties he had been taking. Peter, laughing heartily, raised him up and made him kiss the empress's hand, presented him with fifteen hundred rubles, gave him a freight, and ordered that his vessel, as long as her timbers remained together, should be permitted to enter all the Russian ports free of duty. This privilege made the rapid fortune of the owner.

THE STATE vs. JESSE BROWN.

After a laborious and protracted examination running through upwards of five days, this case was submitted to the Jury by Chief Justice Weston between eleven and twelve o'clock this forenoon. The charge occupied in the delivery nearly three hours, and was upon the whole, it was thought, rather favorable to the prisoner. The immense mass of evidence that had been introduced was examined and laid before the Jury in the clearest manner—as well as the law, the rights of the prisoner, and what the government were bound to make out in order to support their charges.

The testimony was closed on Friday in the forenoon, when Mr. Woodman the Junior counsel for the prisoner addressed the Jury for the space of more than four hours in a speech that done him much credit—it was elaborate, philosophical, and argumentative, and well calculated to make an impression in favor of the prisoner. He was followed by Gen. Fessenden, the senior counsel, in an argument of about seven hours in length, which we venture to say, has rarely been equalled in point of clearness, ability, strength of reasoning, and power. Some portions of it afforded specimens of forensic eloquence that would have done honor to a Sheridan—more particularly the opening and closing remarks.

The Attorney General, Mr. Clifford, rose in behalf of the Government, between three and four o'clock Saturday afternoon and addressed the Jury for about four hours in a lucid and excellent speech. The argument was able, convincing, and distinguished by forbearance towards the defendant. We will take this opportunity to remark that no prosecution could have been conducted with more fairness and courtesy than were exhibited throughout by the Attorney General.—Portland Courier.

Preserving Pork in Old Pickle.

—Mr. Benjamin Smith of Gray informs us that old pickle is excellent for preserving pork, as he has learned from several years experience. He killed a hog about the first of July last that weighed about 200 lbs. and put it down while warm in old pickle, using but very little salt, and it kept perfectly sweet. He thinks that without the pickle it would not have kept well as it was put down in hot weather. Mr. Smith observes that the information as to the great value of old pickle came from a Mr. Buckley of Westbrook; who estimated it at a high price—something like five dollars a gallon;—and Mr. S. observes that he would not take two dollars a gallon for his old pickle, which is now four or five years old. He never scalds his pickle as he considers it injurious, but he strains it in order to take out the sediment. Pieces of pork should not swim at the surface of the pickle but be kept completely covered, else they will become rusty and spoil the pickle. Yankee Farmer.

There is no end to federal rejoicings, federal jubilees, federal speeches, and federal dinners. "A complimentary dinner to the distinguished strangers in the city" was served up at the Astor House, N. Y. on Tuesday last. Mr. Webster was present. The following is an extract from a speech which he made on the occasion:

"I come here, too, to rejoice with you in your great revolution, which I have heard of with a thrilling heart, the like of which I have felt on no other occasion since 1812, when I heard of the overthrow of that great and powerful potentate, who after desolating Europe, was overcome amid the snows of Russia."

So the federal triumph in New York brings more joy to the heart of Mr. Webster, than any occurrence since 1812, of which our country can boast. The victory of New Orleans was as nothing compared with it! for in the opinion of Mr. Webster, we suppose, "it is unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories of their army and navy." Who can longer doubt the patriotism of Mr. Webster!—The Jeffersonian

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STATE OF MAINE

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That when any Meeting House or house of public worship in this State, shall be owned by persons of different religious denominations, any ten of such owners being of the majority, may apply to any Justice of the Peace, and Quorum in the County where such house is situated, to obtain a division of the term of occupancy said house; and on such application it shall be the duty of said Justice to call a meeting of the owners of said House by posting up in some conspicuous place in or about said house a notice thereof, thirty days at least prior to said meeting, said notice setting forth the time, place and purpose of said meeting.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Justice when applied to, for the purpose aforesaid, to notify two other Justices of said County to attend said meeting and the said three Justices, all of whom shall be disinterested in the premises, shall constitute a board, before which said owners may exhibit the amount owned by them in said house in no case to be less than two pews, and the minority wishing to occupy said house some part of the time, shall have that part allotted to them and decreed as nearly as can be in proportion to the amount owned in said house by said minority, and said Board shall designate precisely which weeks in each year said minority may occupy said house.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Board to appraise, according to their best skill and judgment, that value of that portion of said house, owned by said minority and to make a true record of their proceedings, and to cause the same within ten days next after said meeting to be transcribed into the books of record, kept in and for the City, town or plantation, where said Meeting House is situated. And all reasonable expense of said Board shall be paid by said persons for whose benefit said division has been made, provided this act shall not effect any agreement now existing in relation to occupying any house of public worship in this State.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said minority to enter and occupy such house for such part of the time as has been allotted them by said Board, unless the majority shall choose to buy out said minority, and then in that case said majority shall have the right so to buy by paying to said minority the sum at which their portion of said house shall have been appointed by the board aforesaid.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

House of Representatives, March 28, 1837.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be engrossed as amended on Sheet A. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

Amend, on first Section, line 6th, strike out the word "ten," and insert the words "any one or more."

Amend, in the 2d section and 7th line after word said insert the words "owner or."

Amend, in 3d section 11th line by inserting after the word "said" and before the word "persons" the words "persons or."

Section 3d in the 11th and 12th lines strike out "for whose benefit," and insert at whose request.

This Bill was read twice and referred to the next Legislature. Sent down for concurrence.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House reconsidered its vote passing this Bill to be engrossed, and refer the same to the next Legislature in concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

STATE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Ordered, That a Bill entitled An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses referred to the next Legislature—be published in all the papers that publish the laws of the State, six weeks successively the last publication to be two weeks prior to the meeting of the Legislature.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed, sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed in concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

Almanacs for 1838.

ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1838, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, single or by the dozen, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct 3, 1837.

For Sale.

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIERCE. It is situated 2 1/2 miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—25 feet shed. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cattle about 60 tons of good English Hay, and has pasture for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also an old farm in first rate Mill Privilege.

Terms—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of SIMON S. STEVENS, or R. K. GOODNOW.

Paris, Maine, July 10, 1836.

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, Wood has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from \$100 to \$200.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—DENMARK

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine that the same are taxed for the year A. D. 1837 in the bills commended to the undersigned for collection.

Owner's Name unknown.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Highway Tax.	Difficult Tax.	Total.
James Osgood,	2 1/2	\$ 130 200	\$ 3,50		
" "	3	120 175	2,38		
" "	6	35 33	53		
" "	11	35 35	47		
" "	17 1/2	179 179	2,41		
" "	2 1/2	49 49	68		
" "	3 1/2	67 67	69		
" Fessen-	46	95 100	1,35		
den lot.					
" " B. Rich-	50	75 101			
ardson lot.	uk. n.	100 100	1,35		
" "	"	25 50	67		
" "	"	70 80	1,63		16,28
" "	"	100 250	3,37		3,37
" Phineas Ingalls,	"	175 175	2,38		2,38
own Pike, part of,	"	125 125	1,63		1,63
Dagger Meadow,	"	100 100	1,35		1,35
Ellen Hubbard, do.	21	100 100	1,35		1,35
Stephen Pease,	22	100 100	1,35		1,35
" "	23	100 100	1,35		1,35
" "	24	100 100	1,35		1,35
John Pike,	1-2 35	50 40	54		54
Job K. Pike,	1-2 38	50 30	41		41
Town & Gordon,	1-3 36	13 1-3 17	23		23
Amos & Eleazar					
Burnall,	26	26 35			35
do. Osgood land,	100	175 2,38			2,38
Abraham York,	10	100 70	94		94
Henry Carson Jordan farm,	50	100 1,35	45		1,50
Levi Brown, & Co.					
part of College lot,	175	300 4,05	1,35		5,48
Hugh Bennett, part of					
E. Berry farm,	71	325 4,39			4,39
Samuel Stickney, Boston					
Pond lot,	23	11 15			15
James Walker, Jr. Guardian,					
joining Pleasant Pond,	30	30 41			41
Southen & Weston, Daniel					
Lot lot,	95	150 2,02			2,02
Nathan Church, Walker lot,	100	100 1,35			1,35
do. Putnam lot No. 5,	100	100 1,35			1,35
do. Gore of land joining					
E. W. Osgood,	25	25 34			34
Nathaniel Hale, 1-2 51	37 1-2 75	1,01			1,01
Sawyer & Chase, or					
owner unknown,	100	100 1,35			1,35
Tyler P. Poor,	1-4 11	25 20	27	69	336
Leander Poor,	1-4 7	15 15	20		
" "	8	19 15	20		
" "	11	25 20	27	32	
" "	15	25 20	27		1,26
Alex'r R. Bradley, 1-4 7	15	15 20			
" "	8	19 15	20		
" "	11	25 20	27		
" "	15	25 20	27		54
Ellis Busher, Osgood land,	1000	5000 75,50			75,50
Irma Crocker, & Co.					
1-2 Boston Mills,	500	1000 13,50			13,50
Mark Deering farm,	61	350 4,72			4,72
Andrew C. Lord,	100	275 3,71	1,90		5,61
Philip Richardson part of					
Bradford lot,	20	30 41			41
Pinckney land,	172	325 4,39			4,39
Joshua H. Marran, part of					
No. 41 and house	unk.	250 3,37	4,19		4,19
Unless the above taxes and costs are paid on or before the first Monday of March next at ten o'clock, A. M., so much of each of said lots of land will be sold at the store of Gibson & Ingalls, in said Denmark, as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary cost.					
AMOS POOR, Collector of Denmark.					
Nov. 3, 1837.					

AMOS POOR, Collector of Denmark.

Nov. 3, 1837.

To the Honorable Board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June 1837.

WE the undersigned would represent that the public accommodation requires, that a new County road, commencing at or near James Walker's Mills in Bethel thence through the southwest corner of Greenwood to Albany line, thence to the county road leading from Bethel Hill to Waterford, near the road leading to Grover's Mills, in Albany, thence near Parson Ingalls in Albany, thence near Bell's Mills in Albany, thence through the east part of Stoneham near Hill's Carding Machine, then by Eliza Allen's, Esq. in Stoneham, thence to the outlet of Issachar Andrew's pond, so called in Lovell, thence to the road leading from the Sebastes road so called, to John McDaniel's Jr. in Lovell, thence by Jeremiah Gary's, thence by Gibson and Stephen Andrews in Lovell, thence by the Congregational Meeting house on the old town road so called in Lovell, thence by Dea. Benjamin Stearns in Lovell, thence by Capt. John Morrills in Lovell, thence to James Walker's in Fryeburg on the county road leading from Paris to Fryeburg.

Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors after due notice in the premises to view said route and locate said new road or so much of it as your Honors should deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSIAH HEALD, & 63 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Walker in Bethel aforesaid, on Sunday the fourth day of June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. where they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said County of Bethel, Greenwood, Albany, Stoneham, Lovell and Fryeburg, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Bethel, Greenwood, Albany, Stoneham, Lovell, and Fryeburg, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST received, and will be kept constantly on hand a good assortment of "The Improved Rotary," "Rathburn's," and the "Perfect Premium" COOKING STOVES, also, box Stoves, Ovens, Sheet Iron, sheet Lead, sheet Zinc, Stove Funnel, &c. &c. Persons wishing to buy are invited to call. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1836.

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promptly attended to.

Sept. 26, 1836.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY relinquish to my son, Simon F. Andrews a minor, his time till he is twenty-one years old with liberty to act and trade for himself. And I shall not hereafter claim any of his wages or earnings.

ABRAHAM ANDREWS.

Fryeburg, October 23, 1837.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ARNOLD S. WHITTEMORE,

late of Jay, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ARNOLD WHITTEMORE, Jr.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

DANIEL BEAN, Administrator on the estate of James Steele late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the sixteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Sw16 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator of the estate of George Briggs, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Sw16 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, atarrh & Headache SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable—Price, 50 cts per Bottle.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

This Plaster is unequalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds—Pain in the Side, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in most Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quins. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed, and by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New York, who have tested its efficacy—Price, 25 cts per Box.

DOCT. BENSON'S

JAUNDICE ELIXIR.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the blood.

THIS ELIXIR is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. when there is a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a sallow, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion—Price, 75 cts.

All the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, are requested to make payment by the first of January next to Jeremiah Howe Esq. or their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JEREMIAH HOWE, 24

HIRAM HUBBARD.

Norway, Oct. 21, 1837.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable PILLS.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and is pronounced to be a most valuable Medicine ever introduced into this country, for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice, headache, heart-lump, sickness of the stomach, &c. its fauces, loss of appetite, flatulency, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, &c. but no fever, stupor, and all those very distressing complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of Materia Medica in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietor has, in consequence of numerous certificates of their virtues, sent a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any occasion.

None are genuine unless signed "St. John's Flower" in his own hand writing—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above PILLS, will receive much aid by taking this "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitter" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Goerz, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles \$1; small do. 50 cents.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1837.

BUFFALO ROBES!

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, cheap.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 25, 1837.

DR. Wm. EVANS'

Camomile & Aperient PILLS.

A prime article just received at the Oxford Bookstore.

June 27, 1837.

India Rubber Over Shoes,

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 25, 1837.

LEVI STOWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connection in business heretofore existing between them, under the firm of Brown & Smith, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment.

TITUS O. BROWN, Jr.

MARK P. SMITH.

Norway, Nov. 7, 1837.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Buckfield, by license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 60th day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the Real Estate of which Henry Buck, late of Buckfield, deceased, died seized and possessed, as will produce the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.

MANALA BUCK, Administrator.

Buckfield, Nov.